THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 6 MAY, 1837. [NO. 9392.

J. F. JOHNSON, Esq.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,

WE the undersigned request you will convene a public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay at the Town Hall on Monday the 8th instant at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of affording relief to the sufferers by the calamitons Fire at Surat.

Yours obediently,

Edward Ironside, T. W. Henderson,
J. Farish, Lewis Grant,
Charles Malcolm, T. R. Richmond,
S. Marriott, F. Davidson,
W. C. Bruce, John Skinner.
George Moore,

Bombay, 5th May, 1837.

Pursuant to the above requisition, I beg to convene a public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on Monday next the 8th instant at three o'clock for the purpose therein mentioned.

J. L. Johnson,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, 5th May, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship "*Pestonjee Bomanjee*" 593 tons Register, *Jas. Thompson*, commander, has good accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, Plans of her cabins may be seen at the office of

Ferguson Turner & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

FOR LONDON —The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos. Mackie*, Commander.—For freight apply to Grey, Parlane and Co.

Rampart Rew. 6th May, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE, TO LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1 Ship "*W. Turner*" Chas. Lietch, commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 10th Inst., carries, an experienced Surgeon, three Cabins are disengaged, for Passage apply to.

Ferguson Turner & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Mary Bibby* expected and will have despatch, for fright or passage apply to *Edmond, Bibby and Co.*—5th May, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.—The fine fast sailing Ship Vanguard, 410 Tons; *D. Stewart* Commander.—Apply to Messre, *Ritchie Stewart and Co.*—Bombay, 3rd May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" " Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

Duncan Gibb, and Co.

Dady's Building, 6th May, 1837.

FOR OPIUM FREIGHT.—The fast sailing Barque *Mahommedie* Captain *J. L. Wilson*, will have immediate dispatch to Lintin, apply to.

Remington and Co.

Bombay 6th May, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Isabella*, Captain Robertson, will sail with all dispatch. For freight apply to *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 6th May, 1837.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The ship "*Madras*" of 600 tons, Quinton, commander, is expected here about the end of May, for terms apply to

Edmond Bibby and Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

NOTICE A Partnership has been this day formed between the undersigned and Mr. Alexander Parlane, of this place, and their business will be conducted under the firm of Grey, Parlane & Co.

W. S. Grey,

Bombay, 6th May 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Alexander Russell is authorised to sign for our Firm by procuration.

Grey Parlane & Co.

Bombay, 6th Map, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart, in our establishment, ceased yesterday.—Mr. Peter Ewart, and Mr, Edward Lyon have become Partners, in our establishment this day,—Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

Gillanders, Ewart and Co.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Plea side.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee. } Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Eduljee Pestonjee.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public auction on the premises the Right Title and interest of the abovenamed Defendant of in and to a large piece or parcel of Garden ground containing a number of date, Mangoe and other Trees one water Well and one cadjan Hut, situate without the Town Walls near Sonaboye's Bungalow at the Mount and adjoining to the garden belonging to Jehangeer Cursetjee.

J. L. Johnson,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th May 1837.

શ્રી•ચુંમબજ્જની•જુદીફેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમોથી

પલીશાજ્ડ

શરીફનુ•વેચાણ

ફએરી•ફેશીઅશનાં•ફોર્ઝમ•નાંમાંની•ખુ બીથી•દાદાલાજ•પેશતંનજી•તથા•મણચેર જી•પેશતંનજીનાં•ફજીઆમો•જપત•ફરેલ્છે• તે•ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર *

એદલજી•પેશતંનજી••••જવાબ•દેનાર *

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચ•ફે• તારીખ ૧૫ મી•ચલતા•મહીનાની•શોમવારને•દંતે• પાજ્લા•પોરનાં ૪ ફલાફે•જંફાંજ્ે•તાંફાંજ•ફુ પર•ફફેલા•ફરીઆદીના•જવાબ•દેનારનો• ફુફ•તથા•જ્લાફો•તથા•લાત•એફ•મોટી• વાડીની•જગો•ફે•તે•મધે•ઘણાંએફ•ખજુરો તથા•આંબા•તથા•બીજાં•જફાડોજ્છે•તથા• પાંણીનો•એ•ફુઓ•તથા•જાવલાંનુ•એફ•જા પકુજ્છે•તેફ્મો•પોચેજ્છે•તે•જફેર•લીલાંફુ•ફરી ને•વેચશે•એ•વાડી•બાફેરફોટ•મોટમો•શ્રુનાં બાજ્નાં•બંગલા•આગલ•જંફાંગીર•ખરશેદ જીની•વાડીની•પડોશમોજ્છે *

જે—એલ—જેનશંન

શરીફ

શ્રી•ચુમબજ્જનાં•શરીફની•ફાટીશ

તા• ૫ મી•એમ્એ ૧૮૩૭ *

SEALED Tenders for the supply of the Bombay Regiment European Infantry, of Tea, Sugar and Wood, for such period as the Commanding Officer may fix, will be received by the Quarter Master at his Office, *Fort George Barrack*, till Tuesday, the 9th, Instant.

By Order

T. G. Fraser, *Lieut. and Quarter Master B. Regt. E. Infantry.*

Fort George Barrack,
3rd May 1837.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at, 12 o'clock, noon.

Geo, Noton,—*Clerk of the Peace,*
Bombay, Town Hall, 5th May 1837.

NOTICE.—To be sold by public auction at the Duncan Ropewalk, on Monday, the 15th May at 12 o'clock, sundry unserviceable Victualling stores, landed from His Majesty's ship Winchester and sloop Rose, also a condemned Fore and main yard of His Majesty's sloop Hyacinth.—*Bombay, 4th May*, 1837,

Boaden and Co.—*Naval Commn. Agents.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. Alexander, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Nourojee Dorabjee*, formerly residing in the Cavoojee Patell's Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and now a prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition, praying for the benefit of the Act 9. Geo. IV. Chap. 73. together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

D. B. Smith, for J. P. Larkins,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3d day of May, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 15th May next. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction, at his residence "Storm Hall," Mazagon, the Household Furniture and property of John Warden, Esq. Civil Service, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, there will also be sold on the same day, a London Built Buggy, 2 Palanquins, Fowls, Bussorah Pigeons, a varietyof plants, &c. &c.

Also, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

A pair of large and powerful high Caste Arab Carriage Horses, price,. 850 Rs

A high caste bay arab Horse 14 | 3 has been constantly ridden by a Lady, and is perfectly, broken in as a charger, 9 yrs, old..... 500 "

Immediately after the Sale of the Horses, will be put up an article, worthy the attention ofgentlemen, residing on the Esplanade, or who pitch Tents on cool spots;—Viz two Bungalows entirely composed of Teak Wood and floored, with Venetians in all the pannels, the largest being 29 feet square and the small one 17 feet square.

The Horses can be seen at the stables at "Storm Hall."—NesbittLane, May 6th 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 10th May inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by auction at their room—a variety of Goods comprising a quantity of Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, China Gauze flowered and plain for musquito curtains, Japan'd Thermometers,—Pieces of white and brown duck, Grass Cloth, Drab Beaver and silk Hats, Eau de Cologne. Handsome Tea Trays Letter and Note paper, Quills, Bamboo Couches and Stools, cases Crown Glass, Toilet Soap, &c. &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.—A Britzka built to order by "Bennett" of Long Acre, it has copper pannels, and is a carriage that is admirably adapted for the Mahabuleshwar Hills. A pair of carriages Horses, and Harness, a Buggy Horse and Harness, also a high bred Arab riding Horse 5 years old warranted in every respect. The above are the property of Colonel Baddely C. B. of the Bengal Army, and will be disposed of by private sale, application to be made to Mr. *Frith*, prior to the 10th Instant, for further particulars in respect to prices &c. also on the same day, Messrs. Frith and Co. will sell a nearly new Bengal Palenquin, a smart bay Poney—and any other cattle, or carriages that may offer. —Nesbit Lane, 2nd May,

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public auction on Monday next the 8th and Tuesday the 9th instant, at his Bungalows, on the Esplanade near the Cooperage, the Household Furniture and property of Lieut. Colonel James.

Comprizing.—Silver and plated ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches with Crimson Silk, Furniture; Sideboard, Cots Wardrobes, Bookcases, Tea poys, Skreens with Red Sik, double and single Wallshades with and without Drops and pans, Five Light Lustre Lamps, an excellent Square Pianoforte by Clementi and Co. Large and small Cheval and dressing Glasses, Pictures, Carpets, Table Cutlery, Books, Wine, Beer, Cooking Utensils, Dispense Cupboard &c. &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. V. P. A.S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay 6th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of *Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few well finished double barrelled Guns, in cases complete.—Rampart Row, 6th May, 1837.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—Boomani Qatin 2 vols.....Rs. 40 0 0
Dewanee Hafiez..... 4 0 0
Sheerin va Khosrow by Neeiamy..... 5 0 0
Goolistaun of Sadi..... 4 0 0
Rose Nameh Nakeyeh of Hydrabad..... 2 0 0
The new Game of Social Chess, lately invented, to be played by four or less..... 8 0
United service Journal from January 1832 to July 1836.
History of the Bible by the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, 3 vols. with numerous plates.....Rs. 50 0 0
Modern system of Domestic Cookery by M. Radcliffe.....Rs. 14 0 0
Rural Sports by Daniell with numerous plates 3 vols.....Rs. 30 0 0

Apply to A. B. Collett and Co.—No. 8, Appollo Street.

ગીમા•મંગલવારનો•પેપરમો•ચુફ•પડી• ફતી•તેથી•શ્રધારી•ફરી•છાપીફુજ્છે *

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીએચજે—ફર ફુનજી ફોરમજજી•પુનેગરને•પોતાનો•મરનાર•બાપ ફોરમજજી•એદલજી•પુનેગરથી•પોચેલુ•ફેર• એફ•અરદેશર•ફર ફુનજી•પુનેગરને•વેચાતુ• આપવાનુ•શાટું•ફીધુજ્છે•તે•શ્રી•ફોટમો•ભાર બરનાં•મોફોલામોજ્છે—એ•ફુપર•ફરએફ•લો ફ•અથવા•લોફોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો અથવા•બીજી•ફાંફ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા• માંગલ્ુ•અથવા•ભાગ•લાગ•પોચતો•ફોએતો તેનાંમાને•જાંણ•ફરેચજે•મીશતર•પાચ• ખ રીદદારનાં•ધારાનાં•વફીલને•ફરએફ •શ્રુપ રીમ•ફોરટનાં•ધારાનાં•વફીલની•મારફતે • આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•જફેર•ફરે —મુદતપઢી•ફોજ્નો•દાવો•ફજુલ•ફરશે•ન ફી—તા• ૧ લી•એમે ૧૮૩૭ *

NOTICE.—Having appeared in the Bombay Courier, bearing date the 2nd and the Bombay Gazette of the 3rd day of May instant, that *Furdoonjee Hormusjee Pooneygur*, has contracted and agreed with *Ardaseir Furdoonjee Pooneygur*, to sell and dispose of his Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and heredictments, which descended to him from his late Father *Hormasjee Eduljee Pooneygur*, situated laying and being in Barbar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and calling, on person or persons having any right or interest, upon the said premises, to make it known the same within fourteen days. This is therefore to apprize those concerned and to the public in general that the undersigned for himself as well in behalf of his Mother and two Brothers who have constituted to the undersigned their Attorney, have their legal right, title and interest, upon the said premises, as Hereditary property, descended from the said *Hormasjee Eduljee Pooneygur*, deceased. And after this public intimation if any person or persons wishing to enter into any agreement or bargain for the purchase of the above named premises, such purchase will be null and void and it will be at his own risk and peril.—*Bombay, 4th May* 1837.

Dunjeebhoy Furdoonjee Pooneygur.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The quarterly Civil, Military and Naval List with Pay Tables and the General Orders appertaining to each branch of the service; corrected up to the 31st March last inclusive; Printed on Europe Paper; price Rupees 5, to be had of *Mr. Malvery* at the Circulating Library. —Price Current Office, 1st May, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 7, at the godowns of Messrs. Edmond Bibby and Co.—Rampart Row, 6th May, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ₰ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 6th May, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

Edmond Bibby and Co,

Rampart row, 6tn May, 1837,

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. Remington and Co., the following superior Wines, received ₰ Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Fine Rhenish Wines.
Marcebrunner Ansbruck. " 35 ₰ do.
Graffenburg..... " 35 ₰ do.
Curacoa in Pints..... " 24 ₰ do.

FOR SALE.—A few London made Scales from 3 to 5 feet long, with Iron chains and planks complete, received per ship *Buckinghamshire*.

Also received per same ship, a supply of Medicine containing, Sarsaparilla root, Jalap Powder, Jalop root, Castoreum, Magnesia, Ipecacuanha root, and Flakey Manna.—Apply to *Bhowaneedass Canjee* in Fort, Bazar Gate Street.—Bombay, 4th May, 1837.

ON SALE. AT SPRAGUE FRITH AND Co's.—GUNTER AND HOOPERS COOLING MACHINES, of the following sizes.

1 Bottle Cooling Machine.
2 Bottle ditto ditto.
3 ditto ditto ditto. 1 metal water bottle.
4 ditto ditto ditto. 1 ditto. ditto.
5 ditto ditto ditto. 1 ditto. & butter Cooler.
7 ditto ditto ditto. 2 ditto. ditto.
12 ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto. ditto.

1 and 2 Maund Magazines for Salts and Saltpetre Butter Coolers with a metal water bottle.

ALSO.

G. and H.s' Improved double metal water Coolers.

AND.

GLAUBER SALTS FOR THE ABOVE.

ON SALE—At the Godowns of *Messsr. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few Hhds. and quarter casks of very superior old Madeira Wine, imported direct from the stock of *Messrs. Gordon Duff and Co.* at Rs 300 ℔ Hhd. and Rs 160 ℔ quarter Cask, Cash.—Rampart Row, 6th May, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co., a small quantity of superior Hock from Messrs. *Escombe* and *Sidebotham* at Rs. 25 per dozen, for quantities of not less than three dozen, and cash.—Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* láiné of Bordeaux:

		Rs
Laborie' Cos.	dozen Pints	9
	and do. Quarts	15
Chateau Guyonnet do.	do.	10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 6th May, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Parwuttyboye*, widow and Executrix of the late *Pandoorung Mancojee* of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, has contracted to sell to *Fezhyder Bhoyemeeya*, a Garden or spot of ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in New Town, commonly called Setwaddy, near his Bungalow there, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, within fourteen days to *Tyebjee and Company*, within the Fort Meadow Street, No. 25, otherwise no such claim will be attended to.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજેક્ષ પારવતી બાઇ•તે•મરનાર•પાંડુરંગ•મોનઝોજી•શ્રી•મુ મબઇનો•ફીનકુ•રેહેવાશી•હતો•તેની• વી ઢવા•તથા•વઝીલાર્ણ•પાશેથી•વાડી•એક•અ થવા•જમીનનો•ફટકો•એક•ફ્રેજહેદર• ભાઇ શીઆંને•વેચાતો•આપવાનુ•શાટું•ફીધુંછે•તે શ્રી•બારફોટ•શેતવાડીઓ•ખરીદદાર•નાં•બં ગલા•ની•પડોશમોછે—એ•ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વાર શી•અથવા•બીજી•ફાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો• અ થવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•હોયતો•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•તજએબજી•તથા•કુમપની ને•ફોટમો•મીડો•જાશતરીટમો•આંક ૨૫ વાલા•ધરમો.અફેર•ફરે—મુદતપછી•ફીઇનો દાવો•ફબુલ•ફરશે•નહી ❀

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's*.

Do. do. A lower roomed Bungalow in Mazagon, attached to the Sudder Adawlut.

Do. do. An upper roomed house, next to the Catholic Church, sea side at Mahim.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 6th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious newly finished lower roomed airy House, for a family residence, with out Houses, at Colabah, opposite to *M. F. Brownrigg's Esq.*

Ditto, Ditto, adjoining to the above.

An uppper roomed House, opposite to Cowasjee Pattell's tank.

Ditto, Ditto, adjoining to the above, which was recently vacated by Mr. *Wm. Henderson*, apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee*, opposite to the Sally Port gate.—Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 6th May, 1837.

SEVERAL PIECES of fine Europe oil cloth, both black and green; for covering Caps and Carriages in the Monsoon and as equally adapted for coachmen's coats, &c. &c. to be had at a very moderate price at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Yates & Co.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 22nd of April last, *Narronjee Mooljee and Bhanjee Purshotum* purchased at a public auction on the premises, a House with Ground, situated at a place called Tellowdy or Wittulwady, assessed under No. 4, the property of the late WITTOBA PANDOWJEE which premises were advertised for sale by Messrs. Frith and Co. in the Bombay Courier of the 18th of April last, any person having claims on the said property is requested to make known the same at the office of Mr. West, in the Fort, within 10 days from the date of this advertisement or the conveyance of the property will be executed and possession delivered to the purchasers. Dated this 4th day of May, 1837.

जाहीर नामा

या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळवितों किं विठोबा पांडुवजी यावें घर नंबर ४ चें विठलवाडी उर्फ तेलवडी येथें आहे तें मेस्तर फ्रिथ कंपनी याणी विकावयाचें आहे ह्मणून मुंबई कौरियर पत्रांत ग त आप्रील महिन्याचे तारिख १८ वीस छापून प्रगट केलें आहे त्या घरांचें ले लांव त्याच जाग्यावर अवघ्यां समक्ष जालें आहे त्यांत तें घर जाग्यासुद्धा नारायणजा मुळजी व भानजी पुरुषो तम याणी गत आप्रील महिन्याचे ता रीख २२ वीस खरेदा केलें आहे त्या सें त्या मालावर हर कोणाचा दावा अ सल्यास त्याविषयीं त्याणे मेस्तर वेष्ट साहेबाचें आफिस किल्यांत आहे तेथें ह्या जाहिरनाम्याचे तारिखे पासून दा हा दिवसांचे आंत वर्तमान कळवावें ह्मणून विनंती केली आहे नसल्यास ह्या मालाच्या फरोक्त खतावर सह्या साक्षी होवून तो माल खरेदीदार याचे स्वा धीन दिल्हा जाईल तारीख ४ माहे मे सन १८३७.

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1837.

1	Prize	of	Cos. Rs.		100,000
1	Do.	of			50,000
2	Do.	of	20,000	each	40,000
2	Do.	of	10,000	"	20,000
5	Do.	of	5000	"	25,000
18	Do.	of	1000	"	18,000
24	Do.	of	500	"	12,000
100	Do.	of	200	"	20,000
500	Do.	of	110	"	55,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee and Co.* Opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at ..Rs 105 0 0 each.
Half....ditto "....." 53 0 0 "
Quarter. ditto "...." 26 2 0 "
One eight. do. "...." 13 2 0 "

Terms Cash.

The drawing will take place on the 1st day of July 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize	of	Cos. Rs.		100,000
1	Do.	of			30,000
1	Do.	of			20,000
1	Do.	of			10,000
3	Do.	of	2000	each	12,000
5	Do.	of	1500	"	75,00
15	Do.	of	1000	"	15,000
28	Do	of	500	"	14,000
98	Do.	of	200	"	19,600
1100	Do.	of	130	"	1,43,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurse Sorabjee & Co.* opposite to the General Post office, at following prices Vizt.

Whole Tickets at Rs. 85 " " each
Half do. " 43 " " "
Quarter do. " 21 2 " "

Holders of the undrawn Tickets in the First Class, are requested to send for renewal in the 2d Class with the following amount viz.

For Renewing a whole Ticket.....Rs 72 0 0
" do.....Half....do..... " 36 0 0
" do.....Quarter. do..... " 18 0 0

Renewal will cease at Madras on the 6th of June next and the Drawing of the 2nd Class will commence on the 8th of the same Month.

Frommurze Sorabjee and Co. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 25th of May instant, but not after that date.—Bombay, 6th May 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—The Tiekets and shares in the second class of tbe above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra* at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co.* at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rs.....86
Half ditto ditto.....43-2
Quarter ditto ditto.....21-3

The holders of the undrawn Tickets in the first Class, are requested to send them to him for renewal in the second Class with the following amounts, without delay.

For renewing the whole Ticket....Rs 71
" ..ditto.....Half....ditto.... " 36
" ..ditto.....Quarter, ditto.... " 18

Terms, Cash,—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittance.

Renewal will cease at Madras on the 6th June next and the drawing of the 2nd Class will commence on the 8th of the same month.

B. N. D. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 25th of May next and not after that date—Bombay, 6th May, 1837.

TO BE LET. from the 1st June next, for 6 Months certain. *Briscoe Loldgs* Colaba, at present occupied by Colonel *Badedley C. B.* Bengal Army.—For particular apply to Cowper's Cottage, directly opposite or at the office of *H. W. Morris Esqr.* Solicitor in the Fort.

TO LET.—The upper apartment of a house in Rampart row, apply to *Sprague Frith and Co.*—Bombay 6th May 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at mazegon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule*, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga, rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house in Mazagone just vacated by A. S. Lemessurier Esq.

Warchouse under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1837.

No. 210.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieutenant J. G. Bate, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, under date the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 211.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet to be promoted to Cornet, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 371.—Mr. George Carwardine Kemball.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 13th April 1837.

Medical Establishment.

No. 75.—Mr. Andrew Durham, M. D.—12th April 1837.

No. 212.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieutenant W. C. Stather, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 30th January last on private affairs, is extended until the 31st August next, on the same account.

No. 213.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Foot, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Diggle on sick certificate to Aboo.

No, 214.—A General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant Janvrin of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to act as Interpreter to His Majesty's 17th Foot, from the 3rd ultimo, is confirmed.

No. 215.—The following Native promotions are made:

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Sew Churn Patuck to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Hurnac Goonnac to be Jemedar, in succession to Balla Mania deceased.—Date of Rank, 30th March 1837.

Bombay, Castle, 25th April 1837.

No. 216.—With reference to General Order No. 171. the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Colonel H. C. Baddeley of the 74th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, via Singapore and China.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1837.

No, 217.—Private Charles Wey of the Sappers and Miners, is attached to the Marine Department, for the purpose of being employed at Bassadore as a temporary measure.

No. 218.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the party of Pioneers, consisting of 1 Naique and 3 Privates, employed on the repair of the roads at Mahabuleshwur, be increased to 1 Naique 12 Privates. The party is to remain on the Hills only from the 1st of October to the 31st of May of each year.

No. 219.—The Right Honorable the Govornor in Council is pleased to permit Colonel D. Barr, Military Auditor General, to visit the Mahabuleshwur Hills on private affairs with leave of absence for one month from the 3rd proximo.

No. 220.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of arrangements, by which the undermentioned European Sappers and Miners have been employed in the Public Departments specified opposite their names respectively.

Private William Tudur.....} Under the Executive
Private Charles James.....} Engineer at Belgaum.
Private George Rogers.....} Under the Executive
Private William Whyman....} Engineer at Ahmedabad.
Private James Howorth.....} Under the Superin-
Private Banjamin Brock.....} tendent of Roads &c.
Private Joseph Sarney.....}

Bombay Castle, 28th April, 1837.

No. 221.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Lieutenant J. L. Hendley of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment proceeding to Dhoolia, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

No. 222.—Captain J. G. Hume, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to New South Wales, with leave of absence for two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 223.—Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn is placed at the disposal of the Superintendant of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 224.—The following Rolls of Remittances to Europe will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the Ship Cambridge.

1st. Rolls of Family Remittances from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Hs. Ms. 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st November 1836, to the 31st of January 1837.
2 Do....Do. of the 2nd Queen's Royal, from do. do.
3 Do....Do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from do. do.
4 Do....Do. of the 40th Regiment of Foot, from do. do.

2nd. Rolls of Remittances, on account of the effects of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll from the deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of November 1836 to the 31st of January 1837.
2 Do....Do. of the 2nd or Queen's Royals from do. do.
3 do....do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from do do.
14 do....do. of the 17th Regiment, from do. do.
5 do....do. of the 20th....do. from do. do.
6 do....do. of the 40th. ..do. from do. do.

3rd. Roll of Remittances, on account of Regimental Necssaries, from His Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, serving under this Presidency, from the 1st November 1836 to the 31st January 1837.

4 General Rolls of Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers in the Honorable Company's Service, from the 1st November 1836 to the 31st January 837.

5 do....do. from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.....do.....do.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1837.

No. 36.—The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon Jephson under date the 7th ultimo for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of one month on the same account.

No. 37.—With reference to Government General Order 18th December 1834. the following Table of the rates at which Pursers eights and savings of the Honorable Company's vessels of War will be paid from and after the 1st March last, is published for general information. The old contract having terminated, all provision accounts of the Indian Navy to be made up to the 28th February last, and the eights and savings charged at the old rates.

Letters.	Description of Articles.	Amount. Rs	As.	Pie	Per.
B.	Buiscuit	.. 1		2	Per lb.
D.	Dholl	.. ..		6	do.
F.	Fish Salt	.. ..		5	do.
"	Flour	.. 1		2	do.
G.	Ghee	.. 2		9	do.
R.	Rice	.. ..		5	do.
"	Raisins	.. 3		,	do.
S.	Salt Meat	.. 3		3	do.
"	Spirits	1	4	..	Per gallo.
"	Sugar	.. 2		2	Per lb.
T.	Tea	.. 8		9	do.

Bombay Castle, 29th April, 1837.

No. 38.—Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 39.—The date of appointment of Mr. Midshipman H. Hewitt, as Acting Lieutenant of the Ambert, is the 6th of September last, and not the 3rd of August last, as announced in General Order No. 98, dated the 26th December last.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Reverend J Laurie. Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, with leave of absence for two years, and to allow the Reverend J. Stevenson. D. D. Junior Minister of that Church, to perform the duty of Senior Minister, during the Reverend Mr. Laurie's absence.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHES,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th April, 1837.

Mr. R. Spooner, first assistant to the collector of Rutnagherry, has, with the sanction of Government, proceeded to Belgaum on duty.

Mr. R. Keays, acting first assistant to the collector of Kaira, delivered over charge of his duties at Broach on the 2nd, and joined his station at Kaira on the 17th February last, under the sanction of Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1837.

Mr, H. Liddel, acting first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is to be placed on permanent deputation, in charge of the Soopa, Parchole, Chicklee and Walor Purgunnahs, and is to draw deputation allowance from the date on which he proceed to Oolpar.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1837.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, collector of Belgaum, having proceeded on duty to Dharwar, Mr. W. Escombe, acting first assistant, received charge of that collectorate on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. R. Mills, principal collector of Poona, is permitted to remain in the districts, for such further period beyond the prescribed time of four months, as may be necessary, to enable him to complete his jummabundee settlements

Mr. G. Waddell, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed a further extension of leave for one month, from the 15th ultimo, to remain on the Mahableshwur Hills for the benefit of his health.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, under section III, of Act II of 1837, to appoint Mr. J. Crossley, collector of the Toll leviable on the Bhore Ghaut, under the orders and superintendence of the principal collector of Poona, and that the provision of sections IV, and V, of that act will be rigidly enforced against *all persons* who may refuse to pay the regulated Toll.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1837.

Captain W. Ward, acted as first assistant resident in Cutch, from the 13th October to the 3rd November, and from that date to the 31st December 1836, as assistant resident in charge.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

CHINA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Remarks on the Opium and Cotton Markets in China Per Schooner "Syeed Khan," from China 7th March 1837.

OPIUM.—New Patna $ 800 @ 805 Old Patna $ 840 @ 850. New Benares $ 700 @ 705. Old Benares $ 745 @ 750. Malwa $ 665 @ 675.

The high prices in China have prevailed for sometime, although our quotations have been limited, in consequence of the flying reports, as to the probability of the introduction of opium into the port of Canton, paying Duty, which report has not only been Confirmed by the Hong Merchants, but several Chops have appeared from Peking, said to confirm the same, and within the last few days of February a Chop arrived from Peking, ordering the legalization of the Drug, as an experiment, for one year; it is, however, as doubtful as ever, whether it will ever be carried into effect, as these Chops are said to be "Red Chops," or "False Chops" and not from the Emperor. The legalization of Opium would certainly bring in a large Revenue; but the good derived from it, would not compensate the great evil attending it, and therefore we think it almost impossible that the Emperor should consent to it, and the very best proof of his unwillingness to admit the Drug is that when one of his Officers addressed him that year on the subject of Opium, in a well written Letter, which was translated into English and published, laying before him the disadvantages under which the whole Empire would soon labour, should the Drug be legalized, the Emperor immediately promoted him. It is not therefore very likely that the Drug has any Chance of being admitted into the Port of Canton.

The admittance of the Drug would certainly have been very encouraging and profitable to Speculators, but merely for a time; we ought therefore to rejoice that it has not been the case.

The non-admittance of the Drug will have the effect of checking speculators from entering into Speculations as largely as they would otherwise have done; and this must cause a decline in prices both in China and India. The report on the Bengal Drug is favorable; its weight varying from 130 to 132 Catties, and supposed to be firm at that, no true weight of Benares had been ascertained. Malwa reported to be of good weight, but soft and oily, and by the reports from Bombay, and judging from the batch imported Per *Sir Herbert Compton*, we fear there is a great deal of bad Malwa this year.

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which must act very unfavorably on the market in China. The arrival of the *Sir Herbert Compton*, and the daily expected arrivals from Bombay with the New Drug, caused a decline in the Market, and a further depression on the Market, was expected. The order for expelling the principal British, American, and Parsee Merchants from Canton, had been extended to the beginning of April when it is supposed it would be carried into effect; however, from the peculier character of the China Government, it would be impossible to say what measures they take when the time, for expelling the Foreigners, arrived.

COTTON.—A general stagnation in Trade, and notwithstanding the Cotton Brokers had returned from the new year's Holydays. still no sales for Cash could be effected, and the quaintity remaining unsold is as follows viz.

20,000 Bales of Trinnavily.
22,000.."..... Bombay.
28,000.."..... Bengal.

This together with the arrival of several vessels, others daily expected, and the report of an abundant crop in India, made the Hong Merchants anxious to dispose of their own stock at a sacrifice, and it is supposed that the Madras Holders will lose upwards of 10 Rupees per Bale, and the Bengal and Bombay 15 to 20 Rs. per Bale. Money was very scarce, and there remained 90,000 Chests of Tea unsold.

RAW SILK—20,000 Bales had been exported. The largest export ever known.

Manufactured goods of all descriptions were unsaleable.

EXCHANGES.—During the Chinese new year the exchange was very favorable, English Bills and Scotch Bank Bills selling as high as 5s 2d @ 5s 4d, and Company's Bills on Bengal 224 at 230 Company's Rupees.

The present rates are as follows viz,

Private Bills on London @ 6 Months sight 5s East India Co.'s Agents	
Bills on Bengal at 30 days sight	Co.'s Rs 222
E. I. Director's 2 Months sight.. ..	Co.'s Rs 224
Private Bills on Bombay.....	Co's Rs 226

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingosts = 5 ₩ Cent Premium.
Small Ditto = 4½ ₩ Cent Premium.

On the 29th April in Latitude 13°, 40′, passed the Company's Cruizer Rs 3.

The Hong Merchants were in great difficulties, and the Government were still pursuing them, and 3 out of that Body were in prison, viz. Gowqua, Hingtae, and Aming, the latter having undergone the punishment of wearing a large wooden Collar for 38 days and nights and it was supposed that many of the Hongs were in a state of Bankruptcy.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

MR. WAGHORN.

TO THE STEAM SUBSCRIBERS OF INDIA AT LARGE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having in October last read a proposition in the Bombay newspapers for returning the Steam Fund to the original subscribers; in case this should not have been done, I beg to offer the following remarks.

Was not that Fund collected for the specific purpose of promoting the Steam object between England and India? Why then I ask is it not given to that laudable purpose? If others in England (the Red Sea Steam Company,) have come forward to effect it, ought not the Bombay Fund, in common with the balances of the Madras and Calcutta Funds, to be made over to that Company, the original shareholders of which doubtless, in the outset, have losses to contend with. My humble opinion is that nothing would be more in unison with the majority of Indian opinion, distinguished as it has always been for liberality in matters tending to the improvement of India. I beg therefore to suggest the following resolution for the discussion and approval of the Steam Subscribers at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, as the concluding proof of their feelings towards the Steam object, and as a Memorial of their desire to promote and benefit an undertaking connected with every thing national, grea. and improving, as regards England and India,

"Resolved that the Steam Funds of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta be made over to the Red Sea Steam Company, after four trips shall have been made by that Company's vessels between Egypt and India."

Much might be said and argued in favour of the above resolution. I can only hope that the Committees at each Presidency, will move and act in unison with each other, towards carrying it into effect, expressive as it will be of the common feeling of all India, as well as affording a material help towards the undertaking. As subscriber to the Bombay Steam Fund, I give my vote in favour of the resolution.

In the meantime the same devoted attention to the Steam object attends my actions as in years gone by.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient sevant,
Alexandria, 1st March, 1837. THOMAS WAGHORN.
Agra Ukhbar, April, 22.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—29TH APRIL, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE
Saturday	11 56	0 14
Sunday	0 33	0 51
Monday	1 9	1 26
Tuesday	1 42	1 59
Wednesday	2 19	2 41
Thursday	3 4	3 27
Friday	3 50	4 15

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	105¼	105
Second five per cent Loan	106 @	108
Third five per cent Loan	108¼	108
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	97¾	97½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	97	97½
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2 | 2¾	2 | 2¼
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 | 3	
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	21½
Sovereigns each	10½	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Cambridge,...	Messrs. Dirom Carter & Co..	8th instant...	London...	Tellichery & Cape.
Mahomedaee..	Messrs. Remington & Co.	6th Do.....	Lintin....	
Wm. Turner..	Do. Ferguson Turner & Co.	10th Do.....	Liverpool.	
John Denniston	Do. W. S. Grey & Co.....	12th..Do.....	London...	St. Helena.
Regulus.....	Do. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.....	13th Do.....	Ditto....	
Minerva.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	15th Do.....	Liverpool.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Vety. Surgeon J. F. Jenings, 7th M. Light Cavalry, from Jaunah.
Bt. Captain C. A Stewart, 16th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. H Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I.. from England.
Capt. J. G. Morris, 24th Regt. N. I., from do.
Cadet J. C. Graves, Cavalry, from do.
Lieut. F. Ayrton, Artillery, from N. Concan.
Suptg. Surgeon J. McAdam, Medical Staff, from Poonah.
Bt. Capt. Morland, 27th M. N. I., Jaulnah.
Lt. W. B. Baird, H. M. 17th Regt. from England.
Lt. Mauleverer, do. do. from do.
Ensign Bourke, do. do. from do.
Ensign Ruttledge, do. do. from do.
Ensign Cormick, do. do from do.
Assist Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M. D. from Malligaum.
Lieut. Sinclair, from Europe.
Major Daly, 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Capt. Smee, 5th N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Bradford, 13th Regt. N. I., to Mahabuleshwer.
Major J. T. Osburne, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At St. Helena, on the 26th of December last, Alexander Ferrier, Esq., of Bombay.

At Malcolm Pait on the 28th ultimo, George, the son of Lieut. H. Morse, 8th Regt. B. N. I., aged ten months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 2d.—Ship Mary Dugdale, Thomas Harrison, Master, from Liverpool, 21st November 1836.

Do. 3d. Ship Mount Stewart Elphinstone, A. Small, Master, from Fort Glasgow, 26th December 1836, spoke the Prince Regent, King's Ship 22d of April in Lat. 12-50 Long. 66-10.

Do.—Ship Buckinghamshire, W. F. Hopkins, Master, from London, 27th Nov. 1836, and Manglore and Goa.

Passengers.—Mrs. Payne, Mrs, Jackson, Miss Weekes, Miss Sinclair, Capt, Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I. Capt. Morris, 24th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Sinclair, 23d Regt. N. I Lieut. Baird, H. M. Foot, Lieut. Mauleverer, H. M. 17th Foot, Ensign Bourke, H. M. 17th Foot, Ensign Cormick, H. M. 17th Foot, Ensign Ruttledge, H. M. 17th Foot, Mr. Tytler, Writer Bombay Establishment, Mr. Coles, Merchant, Mr. Kennedy, Merchant, Mr. Whitehill, Cadet, Mr. Graves, Cadet and Servants.

Do. 4th.—Ship Lintin, John Gillman, Master, from Liverpool and Cape, left Liverpool 23d Dec. 1836, left the Cape 2d March.

Passengers.—George Smith, Gentleman from the Cape.

Do.—His Majesty's Ship Winchester, Ed. Sparshott, K. H. Capt. from Sea.

Do. 5th.—Schooner Syed Khaun, P. L. Gallie, Master, from China, left China 7th March and Singapoor 24th March.

Passengers.—Messrs. Haylett. and Pereira.

Do.—Ship Richard Walker, G. Fidler, Master, from Liverpool 26th Feb. 1836.

Passengers.—H. Cooper, Esq. P Forrest, Esq.

DEPARTURE.

May 2d.—Barque Claremont, Chas. Dunbar, Master, to Calcutta.

Do.—Grab Pettamber Savay, Hurjee Waljee, Naiquedah, to Malay Coast.

3d.—Ship Duncan, P. Conbey, Master, to Liverpool.

4th.—Ship Drongan, J. Correyd, Master, to Madras.

Passengers.—Lord and Lady Brudenell, Miss Hughes, Dr. Williams, Mr. Marten, Mr. Ventura.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, and Steamer Atlanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, William Turner, Cestrian, Minerva, Cambridge, Chas, Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Pestonjee Bomanjee., Vanguard Isabella, Eleanor, Mary Dugdale, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Syed Khaun, and Richard Walker.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton, Emily Jane, and Discovery.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon, Shalimansha.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTAGUEEE—Brig Escuna Geneveva,. Marquis of Hastings, Tranquilideda Cassador, and Ann.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 6th MAY, 1837.

A private Yacht, the *Emily*, was we believe to have left Suez for Bombay in the early part of last month, and may consequently be daily expected with the overland packet for March.

The late fire at Surat broke out about 6 P. M. on Monday the 24th ult. and lasted until the morning of the 26th ult. when in consequence of there being no more houses left in the direction which it had taken, it burnt itself out. It originated we hear in a small quantity of ghee accidentally falling into the fire, when a woman was preparing her evening meal, the flame of which, ascending to the roof, ignited the building. Owing to this happening in the most populous part of the City, where the houses were chiefly of wood, which the recent hot winds had rendered dry and combustible, and a high wind rising at the time, the fire spread with unexampled rapidity, and it became absolutely impossible to get it under. This will be the more readily imagined when it is stated that the fire, within a few hours from its commencement, must have covered an area of at least three miles, and that there were only six or seven engines to play upon it. It is estimated that at least 5000 houses have been destroyed, including the residences of many of the most wealthy and respectable persons of the place. The loss of property in consequence has been immense, accompanied by considerable loss of life, as to which no accurate returns have yet bee received.

Some reports state the number of houses destroyed at 20,000, and all dwell upon the misery, and distress, and destitution, of the inhabitants of Surat.

A Petition on the subject, by the Principal Natives of this place, was presented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 3d instant, but previous to this, directions had been given by our Government for the immediate relief of the sufferers; for which purpose, the Principal Collector and acting Judge at Surat, had been appointed a Committee, and a sum of 50,000 Rupees had been placed at their disposal, to be advanced either in gifts or on loan, or on both terms, or to be distributed at their discretion in money, clothes, or grain. In addition to this, all import and transit duties on all kinds of provisions and building materials, that may be imported at Surat, are to be remitted until the 1st August next, or until further orders. The Committee have been also authorised to grant a premium of two per cent, on all grain imported into Surat before the 31st instant, and a premium of one per cent. on all imported during June next, and information to this effect is to be sent to all quarters likely to afford a suppiy.

These prompt and effectual measures speak for themselves, and sufficiently evince the feeling of our local authorities on this calamitous occasion.

On the part of the Native Community not only have extreme instances of individual liberality been evinced, but a general and public subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers, and the greater part of a lac has been already subscribed.

We have just time to notice that a public meeting will be held in pursuance of a requisition to the Sheriff at the Town Hall on Monday next at 3. P. M. to take into consideration the best means of affording relief to the sufferers at Surat.

We learn that, as late back as the end of November last, official information had been received at Mysore that a spirit of disaffection was spreading through the Mysore Country, originating in a Brahminical conspiracy. Mysore, Coorg, and the Southern Mahratta country were spoken of as most disaffected, and when it broke out in Canara no suspicion existed of its having spread into that district. Mysore indeed was so watched that no unforeseen rising could take place there, and the principal Coorg Chiefs were not persons to be led astray.

In order to draw the Coorgs into the plot, it was given out that the Rajah had fled from the ill-treatment of the British at Benares, and had sought refuge among the Brahmins: this led away the Toolana Coorgs below the Ghauts, but did not impose on any above them, and their fidelity there is spoken of as astonishingly great.

A plot indeed, against the principal Coorg leaders, was contrived to get them removed from the Country, by accusing them of treason, but had failed through the firmness and sagacity of the Commissioner in Mysore. Among other facts it appears that the Brahmins had converted the Pagodah of Sorbroomooneah, a place of pilgrimage from Mysore, Canara, Coorg, and the Southern Mahratta Country, into a regular Magazine and Storehouse, from whence ammunition and arms were liberally supplied to all who would use them against our authority.

In our extracts from the Calcutta papers will be found the general order establishing two orders of Honorary distinction for the Native Soldiery.

The *Atalanta* will be despatched this afternoon to Mangalore, for the purpose of bringing back from thence such portions of the troops from Bombay as can be dispensed with, This will of course interfere with any immediate arrangements for the Red Sea, but as by the end of the month, three Steamers will in all probability be available in this harbour, we hope that one at least, may be spared to the wishes which have been so earnestly expressed as to the Red Sea Route, and that some definite intimation of the purposes, both of the Supreme and of our local Government, on this head, will speedily be afforded to the Public. Great suspense prevails upon the subject. Several applications for passages from Bombay and Madras, have already been made, in expectation that a Steamer, will shortly be despatched via the Red Sea. We subjoin a copy of the reply of Government to the recent application of the Chamber of Commerce for the diversion of the *Hugh Lindsay* from the Persian Gulph, transferring for the present a line or two into Italics, and simply enquiring whether mere doubts were allowed to weigh as to the Syrian Route.

"General Department.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—"I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to inform you, that an application having been preferred by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, that the destination of the *Hugh Lindsay*, might be altered from the Persian Gulph to Red Sea, the subject has, at the request of the Government of India, engaged the best consideration of this Government."

"2d. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, having accordingly most carefully considered the circumstances brought forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and feeling the most anxious desire, on all occasions, to consult the wishes of the mercantile community is of opinion, that, *even if there did not exist a doubt, that at this advanced season, the Hugh Lindsay might fail in effecting a passage to Suez*, the engagements which have been entered into, with the Political Agent at Bagdad, the Consul General of Syria, and the Home authorities, could not be deranged, without causing very great inconvenience and embarrasment to the public interests. I am therefore directed to acquaint you, that this Government feels it to be its duty to decide that the *Hugh Lindsay* shall proceed to the Persian Gulph on the 2d instant."

"3d I am further instructed to observe, that arrangement have long since been made for bringing the May packets to Bombay by the *Paliurus* Surveying Brig, and the Hon'ble Company's Brig *Euphrates*, will be ready at Suez to return with the July Mails."

I have &c.
W. H. WATHEN ESQ.
Bombay Castle, 27th April 1837. *Chief Secretary.*

Mangalore, by all accounts, was most gallantly defended by the handful of Native Troops collected there, aided by the Civilians of the station with Mr. Lewin at their head. An idle report that Messrs. Bird and Dumergue had quitted the place voluntarily during the siege, is, we learn on unquestionable authority, utterly without foundation, It appears that these gentlemen had been deputed by their brethren, to proceed to the relief of their ladies and families, who had been embarked in haste from Mangalore on board a Pattamar, which during the night was run aground by the crew of the vessel, and lay in a very exposed and perilous condition. In the course of the ensuing day they were, by the exertions of these gentlemen, got on board another boat, and from thence to the *Eamont*. Messrs. Bird and Dumergue on returning from them, were assailed at their entrance into the harbour by a heavy fire of musketry from the banks of the river, and from boats which pursued them, and were compelled to put about and re-cross the Bar, and—the *Eamont* having then long sailed—to run for Cannanore.

MADRAS.

The intelligence from the Westward continues to wear a favourable complexion.

Reports from Mercara of the 16th Instant state that Dewan Bapoo had brought over 230 out of 250 Coorgs, and seized the ringleaders by whom they had been induced to side with the Pretender. The trifling remainder, who remained untaken, were individuals of no consequence.

Subadar Nandiah, who is stated to have been forcibly carried away by the rebels of Canara, had returned to Coorg, having been released by the Pretender at Soolyah.

Late Letters received from Mr. Lewin, whose previous despatches had been delayed by the difficulty of communication, anticipates an early termination of the insurrection from the large force about to be employed in Canara.

The Bombay Government we learn had in the readiest manner complied with the requisition of our Government, and 200 men of the 6th King's had been ordered to embark on a Steamer and other Vessels for the Malabar Coast. Before this force however could be despatched, they will have received a subsequent Letter stating that it would not be required.

The Steamer *Atalanta*, which had been temporarily detained on the Coast, started from Cochin on the 9th in prosecution of her voyage to Bombay.—*Spectator Apr.* 22.

CALCUTTA.

BY THE GOVERNER GENERAL.

Fort William, 17th April, 1837.

No. 83 of 1837.—Recommendations submitted by His Excellency the late Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, for improving the condition of the Native Soldiery, having received the consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors; the Governor General of India in Council has high gratification in announcing to the Army, that the following Resolutions have been passed by the Honorable Court, and they are hereby published for information in General Orders.

1st. For the reasons urged by you in support of the measure, we authorize you to grant an Extra Allowance of One Rupee per Month to every Native Private in the Army, after sixteen years service and an additional Rupee after twenty years' service, such increase of pay must however be dependent on good conduct.

2d. For the reason given in support of it, we also sanction the proposed institution of the two Orders of Honorary distinctions recommended.

The "Order of British India," (to be given to Soobadars and Jemadars for long and honorable service.) is to consist:

The first Class of 100 Soobadars, with an Allowance of Two Rupees a day each, in addition to their Regimental Allowances or Retiring Pensions; and.

The second Class of 100 Native Commissioned Officers, with an Allowance of One Rupee a day each, in addition to their usual Allowances and Pensions.

Three-sixths of these Appointments are to be allotted to the Bengal Native Officers, two-sixths to those of Madras, and one-sixth to those of Bombay.

The "Order of Merit," for distinguished service in action, is to be prospective only, as recommended, and divided into three Classes.

Every Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of the Native Army who obtains admission into the "Order of Merit," will receive—

In the 3rd Class, one-third of his full Pay, over and above the Pay or Pension he may otherwise by the Rules of the Service, be entitled to.

In the 2d Class, two-thirds of his full Pay, in addition to his Ordinary Pay or Pension; and

In the 1st Class, double Pay or full Pay, in addition to his Ordinary Pension.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the additional Pay for length of service authorized in the first of the foregoing Resolutions shall have effect from the 1st proximo, and Muster Rolls of Troops and Companies are to exhibit the dates of enlistment opposite the names of such men as are entitled to the increase.

As the reward of additional Pay is only to conferred on well conducted Native Privates of the Line Commanding Officers of Corps are strictly enjoined to exclude the undeserving from the benefit thereof, and such men as may not in the first instance merit the distinction, or who may hereafter forfeit it by misconduct are to have a remark to that effect inserted against their names in the Muster Roll, and a report of the circumstance made to Head Quarters, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, whose concurrance in the propriety of the exclusion will be final.

Cavalry
Artillery
Infantry.
Supers, and Miners.

The details of the Rules and Regulations established for the "Order of British India" and "Order of Merit." and the measures to be taken for the immediate nomination to the former Class of deserving Native Officers, will be publishedhereafter.

His Lordship in Council desires, that the increase of Pay, the reward of prolonged service and good conduct, as well as the institution of the honorary distinctions specified above with their pecuniary advantages, may be particularly explained to every Native Corps of the Line at the three Presidencies paraded for that purpose.

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL 20.

We publish in to-day's paper, the petition of the merchants and other inhabitants of Bombay, addressed to the Governor-General in Council, praying for the abolition of the Town and Transit Duties, and for various improvements in the roads of that Presidency. The main grounds upon which this application is based, are the declaration of Government of an intention to extend the abolition of the duties complained of to the other Presidencies, the greater incapacity of Bombay to sustain their burthen, and the chief injustice of withholding from one presidency the relief which is afforded another. We likewise publish a letter on the same subject from a correspondent at Bombay. According to this letter, the Government, "instead of relinquishing, as in the case of Bengal and the Agra, a certain amount of taxation, and improving *new* Duties, calculated to yield *only half* that amount, propose, in the case of Bombay, substituting a duty that will equal in amount the whole sum yielded by the reduced taxes and to retain the Town Duties, as heretofore, in the most flourishing section of the Presidency, Guzerat, where also they are most oppressively felt." Our correspondent bespeaks our sympathy, and requests our advocacy in the matter; and we find it difficult to discover a reason why we should not yield both. Indeed, we do not see how the prayer of the petition, as far as the abolition of the duties is concerned, can well be denied, seeing that the Governor-General in Council, has in a manner pledged the faith of Government to concede it. We think that it is no longer a question of justice, or of impartiality, but a question of good faith. The measure of abolition in Bengal and Agra, has answered its end which was the condition upon which it was to be extended to the other presidencies; the condition is fulfilled, the promise therefore becomes direct, positive, and unqualified.

AGRA UKHBAR,—APRIL 22.

The Plague appears from what we can learn to advance but slowly. A letter from Neemutch represents it as having spread to Chiltae, a village near that station, but not appearing in the Cantonment. A report reached Agra this week, that Colonel Chesney—the principal in the late Euphrates expedition—had arrived at Nusseerabad, and declared the Palee disease was not the Egypt plague, of which he had much experience, but a very malignant infectious fever. This diversity of opinion, if our report be true—is another argument for the appointment of a medical deputation to proceed to the seat of the disease and examine into it. Some alarm was felt in the early part of the week at the station, in consequence of a report that several sepoys had arrived from Nusseerabad, some of whom were ill of the Plague. Several parties did arrive and were placed in the Ram Bagh, for inspection by the Civil Surgeon Dr. Duncan, who examined since Sunday last on an average of 200 persons daily, from Nusseerabad, Neemutch, Bhurrutpoor, Coomber, Lalsool, and the South-Westward generally, but could discover no indication proximate or remote, of the existence of the Plague in any of them, though some of them were detained several days on suspicion. Parties have also been examined in Cantonments, with the same result as attended Dr. Duncan's enquiries.* A Meeting of Medical Officers took place yesterday with the view of circulating instructions to the public, on the best means of protecting themselves, should the disease make its appearance. If the scourge is to visit us, it will not be from any want of exertions to stay its approach.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—JANUARY 23.

After carefully accompanying the progress of the French debates on the Quadruple Treaty, we cannot in any one speech whether in the Chamber of Peers or of Deputies, find any encouragement for poor Lord Palmerston. In the sophistry of Thiers, as in the inflexible purposes of Guizot—in the ultra-declamation of Berryer on the one hand as in that of Odilon Barrot on the other there is distrust either avowed or implied, of the intentions of England in her interference with the affairs of Spain. One Hon. Deputy suspects us of a deep design against the commercial interests of France; another, of a grasping wish to establish ourselves permanently on the Spanish

* Notwithstanding all the information that has been circulated on the means of preventing the spread of contagion, several tents have been pitched in cantonments for the reception of sepoys, from the westward, which when not required are struck, deposited in the regimental magazines, to be taken out again as required. Such culpable neglect—for ignorance it can scarcely be—cannot be too strongly animadverted on.

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frontier; a third that the war of principles is to be decided between England and the Northern Powers on the soil of Spain by the settlement of the disputed succession in favour of Absolutism or of a Constitutional Monarchy. To each and all of these suspicions Lord Palmerston has exposed the foreign policy of England by his shuffling slip-shod administration of his department. Far be it from us to pretend concurrence in these suspicions. We acquit Cupid of such lofty speculation as those concerning a war of principles, commercial advantages, or a permanent occupation of any stronghold whatever. We have observed that in any view of the discussion of Spanish affairs in the French Chamber, Lord Palmerston must be considered as thrown overboard. His friend Thiers, like vanished joy, has "departed never to return." The breach between Louis Philip and himself which by all accounts, was from the first of very sufficient width, has now become irremediable. Indeed the Ex-Minister himself has admitted as much. Then supposing that the present Ministry should be unable to maintain themselves against what we must admit to be very large odds in the talking way they having Theirs, Odilon Barrot, Berryer, Sauzet, etc., to deal with and only Guizot to encounter them—in the supposition that a change should be resolved on by the French King, is it not notorious that it will be a change of *men* and not of measures? Does any one doubt the formation of a government under Marshal Soult—if, indeed, that be not already arranged—and then, my Lord Palmerston, what becomes of your quadruple treaty? Soult has silenced all speculation on this point. In the Chamber of Peers he expressed the self-same sentiment in almost the self-same words delivered by the King of the French in the speech from the throne. Despising, as a straightforward veteran might have been expected to do, the fine-drawn clerkly distinctions between "co-operation" and "non-intervention," Marshal Soult said, "In his opinion an indirect co-operation was disgraceful, and that, if proper reasons could be shown, *the only course consistent with the honour of France would be a direct intervention with French troops, commanded by French officers, and under the French colours.*"—So said Louis Philippe in the Royal speech, and every honourable man in France and England will cordially re-echo the sentiment. The Marshal goes on to say something of the mode in which the co operation or intervention force was recruited, and the consequences resulting therefrom forcibly remind the reader of the Isle of Dogs. To the honour of the late French Minister, it should be observed that he did not, in addition to the course here complained of, disgrace the regular artillery and navy of his Sovereign by smuggling them from the service of that Sovereign to the scene of "co-operation," there to intervene at an enormous sacrifice of money, and at a total sacrifice of character to their country, excepting in as far as individual prowess could maintain that character. Herein Lord Palmerston has no rival near his throne, nor is he likely to have. Marshal Soult mentions another point of distinction between the French and English intermeddlers, in no less a degree glorious to Lord Palmerston. Speaking of the privations endured by the French co-operators, he says—"Those men were exposed to the greatest privations, the Spanish authorities refusing to give them priovisons, etc., and they were often without clothes or before they were recalled." Often without clothes and shoes! Refused provisions by the Spanish authorities! Exposed to the greatest privations! And were they recalled for such trifles as these? O pusillanimity of the French Government! It is a recorded and undeniable fact, that the soldiers of the British Legion, at or about the period spoken of, were not only in rags and shoeless, but that their *feet literally dropped off from cold*—that there were no bandages for their wounds, whether those wounds resulted from the severity of the whether or from actual warfare! They, no less than the French co-operators, were destitute of pay and provisions; but, thanks to their liberal General, they had their bellies full of flogging, when not engaged in fighting. And when, in conformity with the spirit of their contract, they claimed release, at the expiration of their stipulated period of service—in other words, the poor privilege of crawling home to die—they were sentenced by this same Whig-Radical General to banishment, with hard-labour, at Spanish fortification! Yet, under these successively accumulating outrages, did Lord Palmerston recall the starved, scourged, trampled-on subjects of the King of England? Not he. He left the "individuals" (as, with disgusting dandyism, he dared to call our countrymen in the House of Commons) to make the best of their bad bargain with the Government of Spain. Such is the national sympathy, such the patriotic pride, such the manly feeling of Whig Radicalism, when considering the cruelties practised on the defenceless dupes of the non-intervention policy! Marshal Soult, after pointing out the general disorganisation and total want of discipline in the rash levies sent to Spain by the French Government, in reference to which points his animadversions apply with tenfold force to the British Legion, both officers and men, Marshal Soult reverts to the statement with which he set out—namely, that there had been no ground for intervention; and that if there had been, the intervention should have been boldly and openly resorted to. This is what may be called "cold comfort" for Lord Palmerson. The actual Minister, Count Molé, declares that the Government of France *will not consent to a co-operation or intervention.* The possible, not to say presumptive, Minister, Marshl Soult, affirms that no case is made out for interference in Spanish concerns, and that when such case is made out it must be met in a manner directly the reverse of that adopted by Lord Palmerston. For the further encouragement of the Noble Viscount, we beg to direct his attention to that part of the debate in which the French Chamber, after having, on the motion of M. Berryer, split the paragraph on Spanish affairs into two parts, the one expressive of regret at the continuance of civil war in the Peninsula, and of the affliction felt by France at the grave events which had taken place *at Lisbon* (mark that, Lord Palmerston), and at Madrid; the second eulogising the Government of his Majesty the King of the French, for having *properly consulted the interests of France by abstaining from an armed intervention in Spain, adding, that the glorious colours of France should only be displayed and the blood of her sons exposed under circumstances of imperious necessity*—the latter part of the paragraph, containing, as it does, the whole question of non-intervention, was adopted, M. Thiers voting, as we hope soon to find Lord Palmerston voting, in opposition to Government. The merciless Count Molè, not content with abandoning Lord Palmerston as relates to Spain, flouted our faded Cupid by recalling those Portuguese recollections which form, perhaps, the most fatal traces of his godship's foreign policy. But the French Minister, in addition to his annihilation of Lord Palmerston, expressed himself in a sentence so pointedly directed against the Whig-Radicals, as a party, that we must quote it. He is reported to have said, "What was the rear (*derrière*) of a nation?—(Laughter.) The rear of a nation depended on which way its front was turned." This is strictly true and literally applicable to the present state of the English nation. Its front is turned towards religion, loyalty, and constitutional Government, and its rear is discoverable in the features of the Whig-Radicals, from Melbourne down to Molesworth.

STANDARD,—JANUARY 30.

We have received the French papers of Friday and Saturday. If we were to measure the importance of events by the degree of interest which they excite, we should say that the most momentous occurrence of the week at Paris, was the refusal to admit to the ball, at the Tuileries, a M. Coulman, an ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, because of his attendance in a frock-coat. This outrage upon the liberty of the integuments is treated by the opposition journals as little less than a reversal of the revolution of 1830. It is strange how universally, ignorant and vulgar-minded men mistake the principle of equality of rights and equal liberty for a confusion of that gradation of ranks that must ever exist in a well-ordered society.

"Roland the just with, ribbons in his shoes,"

has been consigned, by Mr. Canning, to indicrous immortality. Some brutal fellows, members of the House of Commons, who went up with the address to the King, in 1835, with dirty shirts, and unbrushed bear-skin coats, obtained the same kind of sinister celebrity for a day; but as in this reasonable and rightly-judging country they found neither approbation nor imitators it was not thought necessary to rivet them upon Roland's gibbet.

The last display of arrogant ignorance of the kind with which common sense was insulted in this country, was the complaint that Commoners were obliged to sit uncovered in the conference with the Peers. All this, as we have said, is sheer ignorance of the principles upon which the forms of society are established.

No intelligent and honourably proud man, ever felt the slightest humiliation in rendering the accustomed homage to sex and rank; on the contrary such men are always the most punctilious in the discharge of the debt; for they feel that in this tribute to the distinctions of rank, they are not so much offering to the individual as to the society which has established such distinctions as that individual represents; and that in supporting the rank of their superiors, they protect their own position against an invasion from below, by means the most just and delicate, and most conformable to the enjoyment of general liberty, and such national equality as only can subsist in a well ordered society.

They who pay the tribute to rank most freely are always the least exigent of it, while it will be found universally the case that the sullen refusers of that tribute to the ranks above them, are the most haughty and overbearing to inferiors. We will venture to say that this M. Coulman, if he have a servant, would not allow that servant to attend him at dinner with his hat on, or with his stockings about his heels. The frock coat, however, was not merely an affront to rank: it was a mark of disrespect to sex, such as no gentleman would offer, even for the sake of asserting political equality. We will tell M. Coulman a story upon this point. George III., an accomplished gentleman, no less than a devoted patriot and a pious Christian, observed at one of the Queen's balls, either at Windsor or St. John's, a young nobleman availing himself of the peculiar privileges of his long descended family, to wear his hat in the royal presence. The King good-naturedly tapped the youth upon the shoulder, and whispered to him, "My lord, you are De—, and therefore, I am aware, are entitled to wear your hat in my presence; but you are also a gentleman, and you see what number of ladies are in the room." The young nobleman felt the kind rebuke—instantly corrected the solecism in good manners of which he had been guilty, and ever after told the anecdote with a strong expression of gratitude to his royal monitor.

Next in importance to the affair of the frock-coat, but, in apparent importance, *longo intervallo*, come the complaints of the opposition at the pecuniary appointments for the King's children—the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke of Nemours. A million of francs has been voted as the dowry of the former, half a million as an annuity for the Duke.

The *Charivari* has the following remarks upon these propositions:—

"A MILLION, IF YOU PLEASE?

"'Any person found begging shall be punished by an imprisonment of from two months to three years, and at the expiration of the term conducted to the Mendicity depôt.'"—Art. 274 of the Penal Code.

"What we treated in our former number as a mere hypothesis is, unfortunately, but too true. M. Molé has been to the Chambers and said—'A million for the Queen of the Belgians, if you please! 500,000f. a-year for the Duke de Nemours, if you please.' Policemen, do your duty, take this beggar into custody! Have you forgotten our mendicity laws?

"What! 500,000f. a-year for the Duke de Nemours. And by what right, I should like to know? Because this Prince has just entered upon his one-and-twentieth year. Thus, according as the remaining younger sons of the Orleans race shall attain their majority, the nation will be obliged to endow them with some hundred thousand francs a-year. God be praised, this was not in the programme of July—it is not even to be found in the charter of 1830.

"'But,' says M. Molé, 'the Duke de Nemours is a general, and he has been adopted, as well as his brother, by the nation and the army.' 'Adopted! bless my soul! we have here a poor nation with very broad shoulders, for she adopts every thing that folks wish her to adopt. Under the empire she adopted the King of Rome; in 1834 she adopted Wellington and the Cossacks; at a later period she was so good as to adopt Henri Dieudonnè; and we see her again at the present day adopting the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, and so many others! As soon as Prince Resolvi shall have children (from which visitation God preserve us, as such princes will cost a million per head), France will of course adopt those brats. Go on, my boys, don't be ceremonious. Get as many children as yon like; increase and multiply—don't mind the expense; you have France at your back, and she will be quite delighted to adopt your entire progeny."

This may be humorous for anything we know—but it is most absurdly unjust. It is the universal, and not unwise policy of constitutional states, to prevent the accumulation of great masses of property in the families of their monarchs; such accumulations are very dangerous to liberiy, and if permitted the desire of making them must afford a strong temptation to misgovernment. But, if the Royal House be thus kept comparatively poor for the public good, surely the public is bound to provide that the comparative poverty of the monarch, which it, the public, requires for its own safety, be not an occasion of pain to him, or of degradation to his high office. In England, we are ashamed to say, that this just principle has not been acted upon to the extent that it ought to be. In every case, except that, perhaps, of the Princess Chorlotte, the pecuniary provision for the junior descendants of George III. has been wretchedly inadequate; and though the proposition in behalf of the Queen of the Belgians and the Duke of Nemours is (respect being had to the comparative wealth of the country) almost twofold what is allowed in England, even that seems to us the reverse of excessive.

DISTRESSING AND REVOLTING CIRCUMSTANCE

The parish church of Logie, in the county of Ross, has again become vacant, and under circumstances of the most painful and awful description. On the 5th of November last Miss K., sister of the minister of the parish, who resided in the manse and superintended the domestic establishment, was suddenly taken ill while playing the pianoforte. Her brother was absent, assisting to dispense the sacrament in another place, but aid was immediately procured. The young lady's illness continued to increase, and at length (to the grief and astonishment of those present, who never once suspected her condition) she was delivered of a child. She made no preparation for the event, and she refused to give any information as to the paternity of the infant. About 10 days passed over, when the minister disappeared, leaving his church and flock. No person knew whither he had gone, but in a short time the Moderator of the Presbytery received a letter from him, written from Aberdeen, and acknowledging an incestuous connexion, and resigning his living. The effect of such intelligence on the virtuous and religious inhabitants of that district we shall not attempt to describe. The unfortunate female who had participated in the unnatural guilt of her brother was pursued to the west coast, whither she had fled, was apprehended, and brought last week to Dingwall. From the latter place she was conveyed in a chaise, accompanied by an officer and female attendant, to Tain; but while the man left the vehicle for a few moments to wait upon the sheriff with an account of her apprehension, or receive fresh instructions, the offender and her attendant alighted from the chaise and escaped. We know not whether they have been closely pursued, but we sincerely trust they will elude detection, and thus prevent a trial which would be fraught with so much sorrow, shame, and disgrace. A similar case perhaps never occurred before in the annals of the church of Scotland, so long and so justly famed for its purity and vigilance, and we can only trust ourselves to repeat the words of the apostle, "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."—*Inverness Courier.*

WRAXALL'S POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS,

One of the most striking features of Wraxall's mind is the splenetic and envious spirit in which he views every other man's success or good fortune, of whatever nature it might happen to be and the morbid zeal with which he collects every circumstance or insinuation which may seem to show that it was *unmerited.* If a commoner be raised to or a nobleman advanced in the peerage it is always from some corrupt motive, and in reward of some discreditable services. If an untitled gentlemen rises by his talents to political or social distinction Wraxall delights to expatiate on the lowness of his origin and the strange *accidents* which led to his *unaccountable* advancement. When a bishop is made, Wraxall reminds us that he was once a poor curate, and calculates, with minute *inaccuracy*, the stipend on which he *strayed.* If a gentlemen makes a fortunate marriage Wraxall discovers many scandalous circumstances which led to such a 'prodigious elevation.' If another is supposed to have been happy in a match of equal rank and mutual affection, Wraxall takes up the ashes of the wife to dishonour her husband and her children. And so on—through all the ramifications of indefatigable malice.

Our first example of this audacious and mendacious system shall be one occurring in the very first pages of his work, (and afterwards frequently repeated,) which will astonish our readers. Wraxall accuses William Pitt of *pecuniary corruption.* The whole work exhibits the most extraorninary *see-saw* that can be imagined—while it seems cordially to admit the merits which no one can deny it assiduously suggests in the next paragraph delinquencies which no one could have imagined. If we condescend to give some serious attention to a charge in itself so contemptible it is not assuredly for the purpose of vindicating the character of Mr. Pitt, or of the other equally honourable though not equally illustrious persons whose names are incidentally connected with this ridiculous charge but only because it is the earliest the most prominent and on the whole one of the best examples which we can give of Wraxall's credibility. He says—

'In 1790, Pitt raised Lord Abercorn to the rank of a British marquis. Those persons who justified or explained so many marks of ministerial favour on ordinary principles of human action, observed, that no honours or concessions in the power of the crown to bestow were above the pretensions of a man, who not only descended from the royal line of Scotish kings, but was himself the head and representative of the dukes of Hamilton in male succession. It is unquestionable that the Abercorn branch of the Hamiltons sprang, by the men, from James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, regent of Scotland during the minority of the unfortunate Mary Stuart; while the ducal title has become vested in the family of Douglas, who descend by females from the same common stock. When, however, as a further augmentation to so many dignities and distinctions conferred on this nobleman, *the Garter was finally added by Pitt* some years later, there was not wanting individuals who sought for the solution of such *extraordinary* acts of predilection or friendship by *recourse to more concealed causes.*

'They observed that Lord Abercorn's landed property was immense; while the first minister *laboured under pecuniary embarrassments*, resulting not only from his slender patrimonial fortune, but increased by a want of private economy. Rendering ample justice to the native dignity and disinterestedness of Pitt's character, exemplified by so many shining proofs of those virtues as he had exhibited during his administration, they nevertheless asked, whether it was wholly incredible that a first lord of the treasury, whose wants were notoriously so pressing that he could neither pay the tax-gatherer nor the butcher when they came to his door, and whose ordinary recourse for getting rid of his coachmaker's importunities was by ordering a new carriage, should permit a friend to furnish him with the means of *meeting his difficulties by forcing on him a loan of some thousands pounds.* I am well aware of the indignation which the zealous adherents of Pitt will express at the bare supposition; *but a belief in the marquis's having assisted him with pecuniary aid was by no means confined to the enemies of the first minister.* Nor was Lord Abercorn the sole individual of my own time whose elevation has given rise to similar suspicions or opinions. Among the members of the House of Commons whom I found there on my first entering it in 1780, was Mr Robert Smith, one of the two representatives for Nottingham. Being at the head of a banking-house situate on the other side of Temple Bar, he then resided in Lombard Street. His character was without reproach, and his fortune ample; but he possessed no parliamentary talents. As he was again returned for the same town in 1784 and had early attached himself to Pitt he was considered decidedly ministerial on all questions. Towards the year 1790, Mr Smith removed his residence to the vicinity of St. James's where he occupied a splendid house looking into the Green Park. He still represented his native place, Nottingham, and adhering invariably to the minister, was raised, in 1796, to the Irish perage, by the title of Lord Carrington. Scarcely fifteen months afterwards, Pitt placed him on the baron's bench in the British House of Peers, by the same title: *not however, as was well known, without experiencing a long resistance on the part of the king.* Throughout his whole regin, George III adopted as a fixed principle, that no individual engaged in trade, however ample might be his nominal fortune, should be created a British peer. Nor do I believe that in the course of fifty years he infringed or violated this rule, except in the single instance before us.'—vol. i. pp. 64-67.

Wraxall then diverges into some disparaging observations on *other* peerages, which we have not room to notice; but he soon returns to Mr. Smith:—

'I believe that he claimed a collateral alliance with the family of the same name one of whom was ennobled by Charles I., under the title of Carrington; an English barony which expired under Queen Anne, early in the last century. Whether the fact be so or not I have been told that Pitt intended to raise his friend a step higher in the *Red Book*; and that when his administration suddenly terminated in 1801, Lord Carrington was on the point of being created Viscount Wendover. Several years earlier on Pitt's becoming lord warden of the Cinque Ports, he had conferred on Lord Carrington the government of Deal Castle, situate in the immediate vicinity of his own residence at Walmer. Such reiterated marks of more than common ministerial friendship bestowed on a private member of parliament however respectable he might be, were by many imputed to a sentiment of *gratitude in return* for *pecuniary assistance* received from Mr. Smith, who as a banker, might find many occasions of obliging the First Lord of the Treasury. I can neither assert nor deny the fact; *but if we reflect how distressed Pitt was throughout his whole life and how large a sum he owed at his decease, we shall not perhaps consider it as improbable,* THAT EVEN HIS ELEVATED MIND MIGHT SO FAR BEND TO CIRCUMSTANCES *as to permit his friends, from their abundant resources to contribute to his temporary accommodation or extrication.*'—Ibid., pp. 68, 69.

Now, let us make a few observations on these two cases, and first on the Marquisate of Abercorn. It is not surprising that Wraxall's malevolence should have blinded him so much that he does not see that he has himself assigned ample reasons for this elevation, without looking for any secret and above all, for any corrupt traffic between the two last men in this world who could have imagined such an enormity? He had told us that Lord Abercorn's *landed property was immense* and that he was the *head and male representatives of the ducal* house of Hamilton—though the ducal title had gone by marriage to the Douglases—and moreover that he was the early private and zealous political friend of Mr. Pitt. It is probable, however, that Wraxall was not fully informed of the strong personal attachment which existed between them;—an attachment which commenced at Pembroke college, Cambridge, and which notwithstanding the difference of their character and subsequent pursuits, continued undiminished through life. Neither is it likely that he was aware of the very high estimate formed by Mr. Pitt of Lord Abercorn's talents and acquirements; although it is certain that such an opinion on the part of Mr. Pitt was sincerely felt and frequently and warmly expressed.—Of all the peerages conferred in the last century, it would, we believe, be hard to name another, the grounds for which are so clear and satisfactory in every pecuniary motive for the advancement of the *Earl* of Abercorn to the *Marquisate.*

We may observe here, that according to our author, it was only after *Pitt had finally added the Garter,* to the many dignities and distictions conferred on this nobleman, that persons sought for an explanation in the base motives to which he has referred. Now, if such be the grounds of this odious and ridiculous insinuation, it will be sufficient to say, that Mr. Pitt *never added the Garter to Lord Abercorn's honours*; he received it during the admiration of Mr. Addington.

In the second case that of the creation of Lord Carrington, Wraxall's imputation of personal corruption against Mr. Pitt is still more direct; and repeats it on several occasions, throughout his volumes, with increased hardihood and more bitter malignity. He no doubt thought that it was not likely that Lord Carrington should survive to repel by his own testimony this slander on his illustrious friend. Fortunately Lord Carrington still lives,—retaining in a venerable old age all the clearness of intellect, the amiability of character, and the nice sense of honour which recommended him above half a century ago to the friendship of Mr Pitt; and we are happy to be able to lay before our readers a letter written without any expectation that it would ever become public by Lord Carrington to the friend and contemporary of himself and Mr. Pitt, the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, immediately after the appearance of Wraxall's publication.

'Wycombe Abbey, 7th August 1836.

'My dear Sir,—A thousand thanks to you for your society in former days. I never recollect your name without the kindest feelings.

'I should have broke in upon your retirement at Dropmore, to pay my respects to Lady Grenville and to see you; but I have been confined to my couch for the last three weeks by an accident to my leg which being neglected became very troublesome. As soon as I am able to put it to the ground I shall direct my steps to Dropmore.

'Have you seen the recent publication called "Sir N. Wraxall's Posthumous Memoirs"? It commences more than fifty years ago and contains many of the same sort of calumnies with which his former work was chargeable. In the earliest pages he has thought to state that I owed my peerage to money transactions with Mr. Pitt. You, who knew our illustrious friend so well will picture to yourself the indignation with which such an offer on my part however disguised and covered would have been received by him, and I am sure also that you would think me incapable of proposing it. Sir N. Wraxall also in another part, alludes to Mr. Pitt's "gratitude" to me and states that at his death a patent was in progress to raise me in the peerage. Such a thing was never offered by him or desired by me. The suppression of these charges for forty years, will certainly, as Sir N. Wraxall intended, have the effect of screening him from personal responsibility but I think, no another. Lord Abercorn is also named and, I am confident with equal falsehood—as being concerned in this shameful traffic.

I can assert, with perfect confidence and truth, that during the twenty five years in which I enjoyed Mr. Pitt's Friendship, not only no money transactions ever passed between us but that not a single word of allusion to such a subject was ever spoken by either of us. You may remember towards the close of his life, the various offers of assistance which Mr. Pett received, and rejected; and with what privacy a Subscription was entered into by his particular friends (unknown to himself at the time, and I believe ever after, to discharge some pressing demands.

'I owe gratitude to Providence for having extended my life to eighty-four years in health and spirits; but still more for having enablsd me to contradict in person a calumny so unmerited.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) CARRINGTON.

'The Right Hon. T. Grenville'

To this interesting letter we shall not presume to add a syllable on the subject which it so amiably and so conclusively settled; but we must notice one or two minor points which prove the *mala fides* with which Wraxall concocted the whole story. The alleged reluctance of George III. to confer this peerage (which Wraxall states still more strongly in another place) we happen to know, from the *authority of Mr. Pitt himself*, to have been the very reverse of the fact. Mr Pitt had sometimes difficulties of this nature in the closet, but he himself declared that he had had none in the case of Lord Carrington In fact Mr. Pitt proposed, and the king consented to this peerage on principle:—as the wisest kings and ministers of former days had done, they thought that, even for the sake of the House of Lords itself, it ought to be occasionally opened to commercial eminence; and Mr. Smith's early friendship with Mr. Pitt, his station in the city, and his personal* qualities, rendered him as unexceptionable an object of the royal favour, as the Osbornes—the Cranfields—the Duncombes and the Dundases who had preceded him to the House of Lords, and who revived of London the scripturnl eulogy of Tyre—that *her merchants were princes and her traffickers the honourable of the earth.* Wraxall also chooses to introduce Lord Carrington's creation—which took place so late as 1797—in the very first pages of his work and under the date of 1284, with, as with cannot doubt, and design of slurring over a fact very important to a due appreciation of the motives of this promotion; namely, that Mr Smith had sitten *in five successive parliaments*, and had enjoyed the personal friendship of Mr Pitt for nearly *twenty years*, before his elevation to the peerage.—*Quarterly Review for Dec*

* Some of our younger readers may be glad to know that Lord Carrington is the same *Mr. Smith* whose early (and by him never revealed) munificence in charity has been made known to the world by the late publication of some of Cowper's Correspondence in Mr. Southley's admirable Life of that poet—'how I know that man! exclaimed the benevolent Cowper—his king and his country honoured him also.